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Annals of Politics and Culture (1492-1899). By G. P. GOOCH, M.A.
With an Introductory Note by LORD ACTON. (Cambridge: University Press. 1901. Pp. 530.)

THIS work is a compilation of historical facts, belonging to that type of reference-book of which Ploetz's *Epitome of Universal History*, Heilprin's *Historical Reference Book*, and Hassall's *European History* are good specimens. The selection before us is chronologically arranged; the left-hand pages contain salient matters of "politics," classified by countries; the right-hand pages are devoted to "culture," and the facts are assigned to such headings as Science, Philosophy, French Literature, English Church, Economics, Education, etc. One appendix is given to bibliography, another to tables of monarchs and rulers, and there is a full index. The industry of the compiler is shown in the vast number of statements, which in the main refer to the important phenomena in the respective countries and topics. Not infrequently in introducing a certain name he has offered a summarized account of its later history; such useful summaries appear under the heads, Ivan III., Drake, Akbar, Abbas, Sully, Siberia, and similar names.

The value of such a reference-book obviously depends on its accuracy and sense of proportion. In neither respect is this work above criticism. The author has prefixed a list of errata, a list capable of expansion. For Sterben (p. 262) read Steuben. Eugène (p. 320) should be Eugène. Gen. McLellan and President Mackinley are unfamiliar to Americans. There are more essential inaccuracies, particularly in United States affairs. John Smith can hardly be described as making the settlement at Jamestown. The Ordinance of 1787 did not "create" five states. Tipped canoe was fought in 1811, not in 1810. Missouri was admitted in 1821, not in 1820. Gold was discovered in California in 1848, not in 1847. Texas seceded February 1, 1861, not in January. Chancellorsville was in May, not April, 1863. Not Sheridan but Rosecrans commanded at Stone River (p. 406). Lincoln did not abolish slavery. Silver was demonetized in 1873, not in 1871. The Tweed Ring are wrongly described as the "governors of New York." The *Century Dictionary* was published in 1889-1891. In reference to the Presidents the compiler is rather unfortunate. Jefferson was elected in 1801, not in 1800. Van Buren was not chosen Secretary of State in 1828. The election of Hayes was not decided until 1877. Cleveland became president for the second time in 1893, not in 1892. On pages 458 and 460 the part of Congress in legislation is ignored. There are noticeable omissions in the war of 1812.

Nor does Europe altogether escape. The last Yorkist was executed not in 1499, but in 1541. Wolsey became legate in 1518, not in 1517 (p. 18). In 1557 at St. Quentin the Spaniards were victorious, not defeated. Not Joseph but Archduke John was beaten at Hohenlinden in 1800. Napoleon III. did not declare war July 17, 1870; his council decided on war in the night of July 14, and war was declared against

Prussia July 19. An egregious blunder is made farther on, p. 420; Bazaine capitulated October 27, not September 23, and the number of prisoners is understated.

The literary selections display a startling appearance towards the close. Apparently the principal work in English literature for several years was *King Solomon's Mines*. In American literature since the Civil War the actual list is as follows: Artemus Ward, Hay's poems, James's *Americans*, Howells's *Modern Instance*, Mark Twain's *Tramp Abroad*, Sheldon's *In His Steps*, and *Mr. Dooley*. It is to be feared that the sense of insecurity induced by these and similar vagaries of omission, selection, and accuracy, may outweigh even Lord Acton's commendatory note of introduction.

EDMUND K. ALDEN.

Saint Louis. By FREDERICK PERRY, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. [Heroes of the Nations Series.] (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1901. Pp. viii, 303.)

THE reign of Louis IX. is of particular interest because of the coincident territorial growth and institutional development of France. But unless the proportions of the reign are exaggerated and the personality of the king endowed with a halo, which the sober-suited historian is not necessitated to observe, the reign offers few points of interest for the popular reader. St. Louis did not have the qualities that are considered typical of a hero. In view of the limitation of his subject, Mr. Perry has done well. He has written an accurate, though somewhat arid account of the reign of the King, and has carefully refrained from introducing any controversial element, even with the opportunities afforded by the Albigensian Crusade and Charles of Anjou. The judgment which probably will be challenged most is that Henry II. ever hoped "to overwhelm and swallow up his brother at Paris." Stubbs disavows such intention on his part. It is unfortunate, though perhaps it is necessary considering the "heroic" character of the series, that so much space (101 pp.) had to be devoted to Louis's crusades. It is a pity, too, that the young reader will not be able to carry away with him a more definite idea of the nature of the feudal régime. The stock anecdotes are reported, of course, as that of Enguerrand de Coucy. But a careful study of Beugnot's *Essai sur les Institutions de St. Louis*, if no other similar work, would have done much to have enlivened the pages. Mr. Perry is aware of the omission for he says: "It would not be within the scope of the present work to examine at length, or with an exact inquiry into details, the constitution of government in France during this period, its nature, changes, and development; to trace the steps by which royal authority was increased; to follow the growth of the King's courts, the spread of the King's justice, and the extension of his administrative powers." In view of Langlois's pronounced success in this very particular, however, in his *Saint Louis* (Bibliothèque des Écoles et des